THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.
Office, 76 Fifth Street
OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.
C. A. BINGHAM, } EDITORS AND
S. A. THOMPSON, } PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carriers, (one week) ..... 25 Cents.
Mailed Subscribers, (one year) $20 00
ADDRESS: THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1866. NO. 119.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A MAMMOTH SHEET CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY COLUMNS OF CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
For Year, (100 Issues,) $2 00
In Clubs of Twenty, ... 1 50
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE COMMERCIAL.

CITY ITEMS.

B's. B's. B's.

Brewers, Bakers and Butchers all use Sawyer's Barley's Soap. For sale by grocers and druggists generally. Thirty cents a cake.

Parvisore's Card Photographs,

Are taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles, cheaply or by the dozen, at 25 cents each. We have the finest Gallery owner Fifth and Market streets.

Opera House.

Emilie Melville appears as Josephine, in the Daughter of the Regiment, with all the original music, introducing the celebrated Nightingale Trill, in which she has no equal. Also, the new song with an Italian Concerto, accompanying herself on the piano.

Notwithstanding

The great advance in Soda Ash and Potash, you can still purchase it at the old prices at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street. Remember the place.

Opera House.

Emilie Melville appears in her favorite character of Josephine to-night.

Laughing Gas.

This is to certify that a member of my family visited Dr. G. W. Spencer, proprietor of the Steam Dental Establishment, No. 234 Penn street, yesterday, and had, with his new use of Laughing Gas, 14 teeth extracted in exactly one minute, without the slightest pain. Also, that my wife has been wearing an upper set of teeth made by him, and if she could get no more like them she would not take $1,000 for them. J. George Rippey, Ed German Ev Gazette.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.

Buyers will find full lines of bleached and brown shirtings, prints, and all kinds of dry goods adapted to the present and coming season, at Barker and Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Now is the Winter of Our Discontent,

when it becomes the duty of old and young to use Frau Mathes' Hair Restorative. It is sold at J. D. Thompson's Corner, 940 Liberty street.

Rare Chance.

House for sale. Two story brick; range with hot and cold water; bath room; gas; marble mantles; paved yard; 10 rooms; house nearly new; finished in first class style. If desired, the whole of the furnishing will be sold with the house. Reason for sale, we are in declining health. The whole, or either, will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at No. 124 Wood street.

Twenty Barrels

Of Mason's and other manufacturers' blacking for sale at J. D. Thompson's Brush and Notion Store.

Lead Combs

Sold at J. D. Thompson's, on corner of Liberty and Wood.

At Wholesale.

Full lines bleached and brown sheetings and shirtings, prints and other staple goods, at less than eastern prices, at Barker A Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Known Far and Near

For the purity and excellence of goods, McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 83 Market street, near Fifth street.

The Dry Goods Trade.

Not only have prices advanced, but there is every probability that they will be much higher, making this the right time to increase stock for all those who wish to take advantage of the market. We are glad to be able to say in this connection that Pittsburgh stands in the front rank, as a market, at this time. Not only can goods be had cheaper here than in Philadelphia, but a full line of desirable goods can they have but to visit the establishment of Barker & Co., 59 Market street, and they will be satisfied that we are selling by Pittsburgh Country merchants take notice.

When Wanted

A genuine patent-rectified Cheese or pure medicinal liquor go to McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 83 Market street.

The Great Final Closing Out Sale

Of Crooks and Shawls at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Costiveness

Is habitual Constipation. From those afflictions arise many of the ailings of man. We hear daily, people complain of headache, nervous debility, etc., and generally the source of the complaint is found in constipated health. A remedy for the cure of this trouble is what they want. We recommend Dr. Keck's Sugar Coated Pills as a safe and sure cure for them. They contain no mercury, or other mineral poison and act like a charm on the liver and intestines. Give them a trial.

When Perfumery

Of toilet articles are desired, the largest assortment of the finest goods will be found at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 83 Market street.

Shawls and Cloaks.

We are closing out these regardless of cost. J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Cloaks,

Very cheap, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

The Turkish Ambassador,

Should the weather prove favorable, will visit our city one time during the present week. He is expected to bring important documents.

At 25 Cents,

The best prints, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

One Million

Stone pipe heads and cane pipe stems, sold to merchants and grocers wholesale, at J. D. Thompson's Brush and Notion Store, corner of Liberty and Wood.

Greenbacks are Good.

We have nothing to say in regard to the controversy about greenbacks, but we simply state that they are taken at par at the first class hat, cap and ladies' fur house of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street. We are now selling off our immense stock of ladies' furs at a great reduction, in order to close out our stock.

Fine Shirting Muslin

At 35c. Extra yard wide muslin at 31c., at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Opera House.

Emilie Melville appears in her favorite character of Josephine to-night.

Western University.

The quarterly examination will be in University hall, between 9 and 12 o'clock Thursday and Friday of this week. The friends and patrons are invited to be present. The annual exhibition of the Junior class will be given Friday evening. The next term will commence on Monday, February 5th. A large number of new pupils were in attendance the present term. The Faculty now consists of seven Professors in the different departments of the University, and a competent assistant in the preparatory English. This is a State Institution, depending for its existence on no man, or set of men, but a whole income of which, and thousands of dollars annually, and it was understood that when the allied armies arrived opposite Pass da Patria, the fleet would ascend and protect the crossing of the troops at that ford, where, however, the Paraguayans are posted in force and have fortifications.

By a French gunboat, from Ascencion, it is known that the steamer Paraguay had been totally destroyed by the troops and citizens of that capital. Lopez had issued another proclamation to his troops, exhorting them to fight valiantly against the enemies invading Paraguay-territory.

Helmatal is said to be protected by torpedoes laid down by a North American engineer. It is probable, however, that the passage of the Cross at Pass da Patria will force its way to the town of Paraguay for fortress and escape capture from the landside.

In Rio nothing of note has occurred. The dispatch of troops to the Plata River has been abolished.

The Anglo-Brazilian *Times*, speaking of the Southern emigration Movement, says: General Wood goes by this packet to the United States, returning from the mission which, we trust, will be productive of good results to the country. We perceive the most cordial reception from the people of Brazil, and we can guarantee that a like friendly hand will be held out to the emigrants from the South should they determine on coming to Brazil. The Government of Brazil is prepared to furnish them facilities, and Colonel Wood's visit is to see the Government furnishing one vessel gratuitously for the emigrants and School Directors of Washington to report to the Court.

Mr. McAfee, a supplement to a law relative to the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans, brothers and sisters of soldiers and sailors of the late war; also, an act relative to the selling of liquor, &c., in the counties of Westmoreland and Indiana.

SENATE.—Mr. Graham presented a remonstrance, vacating Abdiel street and Barnes alley, in Allegheny; also the memorial and resolutions adopted by the Board of Trade of Pittsburgh favoring a general railroad law.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The War Between Brazil and Paraguay —The Southern Emigration Scheme.

NEW YORK, January 29.—The Steamship South America, which left Rio Janerio, January 20, at 4 P. M., via Bahia, Pernambuco, Para and St. Thomas, arrived at this point this afternoon. Among her passengers is Gen. Wood, agent of the Southern Brazil Emigration enterprise.

The war between Brazil and Paraguay was still going on with varying success, the allied armies were at last accounts making directly towards Pass da Patri, where Castro, with his body of cavalry and artillery, had crossed the Parana. Gen. Flores had reported to Gen. Castro's cavalry at Ibahay, about one hundred miles southeast from Pass da Patria. About 1,000 troops had arrived at Corrientes for the Brasilian army, besides some cavalry, and more were on their way at Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and their passage. The iron clad Tomandera had reached the city of Corrientes, and was to join the fleet with some other vessels in a few days. The fleet remained before Corrientes as last reported, inactive, but the river was rising, and it was understood that when the allied armies arrived opposite Pass da Patria, the fleet would ascend and protect the crossing of the troops at that ford, where, however, the Paraguayans are posted in force and have fortifications.

The war between Brazil and Paraguay was still going on with varying success, the allied armies were at last accounts making directly towards Pass da Patri, where Castro, with his body of cavalry and artillery, had crossed the Parana. Gen. Flores had reported to Gen. Castro's cavalry at Ibahay, about one hundred miles southeast from Pass da Patria. About 1,000 troops had arrived at Corrientes for the Brasilian army, besides some cavalry, and more were on their way at Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and their passage. The iron clad Tomandera had reached the city of Corrientes, and was to join the fleet with some other vessels in a few days. The fleet remained before Corrientes as last reported, inactive, but the river was rising, and it was understood that when the allied armies arrived opposite Pass da Patria, the fleet would ascend and protect the crossing of the troops at that ford, where, however, the Paraguayans are posted in force and have fortifications.

By a French gunboat, from Ascencion, it is known that the steamer Paraguay had been totally destroyed by the troops and citizens of that capital. Lopez had issued another proclamation to his troops, exhorting them to fight valiantly against the enemies invading Paraguay-territory.

Helmatal is said to be protected by torpedoes laid down by a North American engineer. It is probable, however, that the passage of the Cross at Pass da Patria will force its way to the town of Paraguay for fortress and escape capture from the landside.

In Rio nothing of note has occurred. The dispatch of troops to the Plata River has been abolished.

The Anglo-Brazilian *Times*, speaking of the Southern emigration Movement, says: General Wood goes by this packet to the United States, returning from the mission which, we trust, will be productive of good results to the country. We perceive the most cordial reception from the people of Brazil, and we can guarantee that a like friendly hand will be held out to the emigrants from the South should they determine on coming to Brazil. The Government of Brazil is prepared to furnish them facilities, and Colonel Wood's visit is to see the Government furnishing one vessel gratuitously for the emigrants and School Directors of Washington to report to the Court.

Mr. McAfee, a supplement to a law relative to the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans, brothers and sisters of soldiers and sailors of the late war; also, an act relative to the selling of liquor, &c., in the counties of Westmoreland and Indiana.

SENATE.—Mr. Graham presented a remonstrance, vacating Abdiel street and Barnes alley, in Allegheny; also the memorial and resolutions adopted by the Board of Trade of Pittsburgh favoring a general railroad law.

FROM MEXICO.

Meeting of British and French Subjects Called at Matamoras—Further Details of the Bogdad Affair—Escobeda's Plan of Campaign.

NEW YORK, January 29.—The Matamoras *Ranchero* of the 13th publishes a call by the Consuls of Great Britain and France for meetings of their respective citizens on urgent business to receive the Consular communications, and adopt such measures as may appear advisable.

The same paper contains a report of the capture of Bagdad, with the additional report that the General of the Liberal army had compelled his men to accept Mexican dollars in exchange for filibusters. The previous representations of the law in the character of the Mexican troops are confirmed. Translations of recent letters of Gen. Escobeda give some idea of his plan of campaign, and that he intends to capture Matamoras. He proposes continuing operations in the North coast, on the Rio Bravo, during the States of New Leon, Tamaulipas and San Louis Potosi, and says Matamoras would have fallen into his hands but for the treachery of some of that place, but that his arrangements were disclosed to the Imperial Commander Mejia, by letter. He says he is indebted to American citizens on the Texas side of the river for many stores of value.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.

Forged Check to a Large Amount Paid in Boston.

BOSTON, January 29.—Some excitement was created on State street this morning, when the public were informed of an extensive and successful attempt at forgery by some parties as yet unknown. It was discovered that the following forged checks drawn on the Bank of Commerce were paid at different banks on Saturday: Two checks on Messrs. Stone & Downer, amounting to five thousand dollars each, were paid at the Merchants' National Bank; two checks for six thousand dollars, on Messrs. C. H. Rapp & Co., were paid by the Third National Bank; and two checks amounting to four thousand eight hundred dollars, on Tyler & Co., were paid by the Bank of Commerce. In addition to the above, a check for two thousand four hundred dollars, on Messrs. Stone & Downer, was presented at the Mount Vernon National Bank, but was refused. The name of Burnett, Drake & Co., bankers, at No. 60 State street, was signed to each check, and there was a stamp upon it. A forged check on Mr. S. W. Davis, for two thousand four hundred dollars, was also presented at the Mount Vernon Bank, but payment

The Pittsburgh Commercial

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1866.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence on matters of public interest is respectfully solicited from our friends at a distance. Letters must be addressed to the Editor, and the name of the writer must be given as a guarantee of good faith. Communications containing facts and figures relative to the value of lands and real estate, the mineral, manufacturing and agricultural resources of the country described, are especially desirable, and should be addressed to the Editor.

Communications designed for publication in this office should be addressed to the Editor. Communications designed for publication in the Evening Bulletin should be addressed to the Editor.

THE RISE AND FALL WATERS OF THE OHIO.

We believe there is in Congress a project for improving the navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries, which, on the principle of expansion, is presumed to embrace that part of the Ohio river in which Pittsburgh has a direct interest. But we mention in the prospect that it will not be safe to expect, with any degree of confidence, much from that source.

It is in the upper waters of the Ohio, as affecting navigation between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, we are more particularly interested. Nothing that we could do would give such an impetus and exert on the business of our city such immediate and permanent influence, as the building of dykes and the deepening of the channel, so as to insure for the season through a navigable stage of water to Cincinnati. If ever this is done, it will be the result of a determined effort by Pittsburgh, and not otherwise. It is entirely certain that this is an improvement which should never form the tail to some other. So long as we wait to have it come incidentally into a movement engineered by others, we are bound to be disappointed. The navigation of the head waters of the Ohio is a matter of quite as much importance as of any other river, and Pittsburgh should make up her mind to move in its behalf in a manner corresponding to the importance of the work. With proper deference for those cities identified with the comprehensive project for improving the navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries, we venture to suggest that they are prepared to do little for us before they have well helped themselves. The principle includes the minor; the minor does not apply,—the major at the expense of the minor would more nearly express the true state of the case.

An independent, determined movement for the improvement of the headwaters of the Ohio, is the only thing Pittsburgh should think of. She should be the tail of nobody's kite. Let us cultivate the degree of self-reliance that will lead to the utter repudiation of such a feeling. In few things has Pittsburgh shown her strength. So favored is her position, so extraordinary are her advantages, that there has been but little beyond improving them for her to do. But this will not always answer. Cities, like individuals, however favored, will sometimes be left in the rear by less favored but more energetic ones. In this day of push and action, no city—no community—no man—can fold his arms and Pittsburgh, not only in the matter of the Ohio river, but other improvements also, should make up her mind to do something for herself. If she does not, she will suffer seriously from the neglect.

CONVENTION OF WOOL GROWERS.

The Convention of Pennsylvania Wool Growers, called to meet in Pittsburgh on the 6th day of February, is the commencement of a movement of great importance. Not Wool Growers alone are interested in it, but a numerous class should enlist the sympathy and receive the co-operation of every branch of business. The capacity of Pennsylvania—of Western Pennsylvania especially—for wool growing is equal to that of any other part of the Union. This region, so vast in its resources for manufacturing, so incalculably rich in minerals, is adapted in an equal degree to the production of wool. This staple has entered on a new era, for hereafter will it enter into the universal consumption in a variety of new ways. Never before has the prospect been so encouraging, or the inducements so great. We hope for a revival of the pursuit, and that there may be given to this movement ample encouragement, we urge not only wool growers, but all classes who wish to see our region and State prosper, to attend the ensuing meeting.

We understand that a good degree of interest has been awakened, that even with the effort that has already been made, there will be a good attendance. The object is to organize a State association, to discuss questions of immediate interest and to take measures to exert an influence on the legislation of the country.

OUT OR IN?

The aim of the great rebellion was to take a number of States out of the Union. The attempt was characterized as treasonable, because the abstraction of a part of the States from the Federal Union would be equivalent to breaking up the Government. On this ground the attempt was opposed with all the strength of the loyal people and the Government. The war as carried on by the Government was "for the Union;" "for the life of the Republic," "for the maintenance of the Government." Such expressions indicated the aim and animus of the loyal people.

It was a part of this treason of the conspirators, that they adapted their measures to the hypothesis that the United States Government was broken up by their secession. Therefore they organized a new one, as though entirely independent of the United States. Not only was their attempt to separate themselves from the United States an act of treason, but their subsequent action and the hypothesis on which it was predicated was treasonable. But the issue of the war, adverse to them and favorable to the United States, knocked all their scheme of disunion and separation into ruins. The utter failure of the attempt to divide and destroy the Union is claimed by the Government, and is admitted by those guilty men who made the attempt. The Union is maintained, the life of the Republic is continued, the United States are neither destroyed nor divided.

As every proposition may suggest subordinate truths or corollaries, we take the liberty to state the following: 1. If the Union is entire it has lost none of the States which composed it. No star is extinguished, or expelled the constellation, although some have lost a portion of their lustre. If the hypothesis that they were separated from the Union was incorrect in the establishors, it cannot be sound in any other hands. 2. As it was a great wrong to attempt to take States out of the Union, it is a great weakness, after a total failure of the attempt, to maintain that they are out, nor is it a weakness of entirely harmless tendency, since measures resting on an erroneous hypothesis are more likely to damage than to benefit the public interest.

MR. SEWARD'S RETURN.

Mr. Secretary SEWARD has returned to Washington, himself and the party that went with him, improved by the trip. He neither saw MAXIMILIAN nor hob-nobbed with any body, and the dissertations on the "significance" of his departure that were indulged in at the time, all go for nothing. He went for health, and the country will be sincerely and deeply rejoiced to learn that the trip was not in vain.

THE PRESIDENT'S IDEA.

It is understood that the President is in favor of apportioning representatives on the basis of population, and of apportioning taxes according to the taxable property of the several States. This does not differ materially from the idea of one of the amendments proposed (there are so many that it is difficult to keep run of them), by the Committee on Reconstruction in the House. At any rate, it seems to us that what difference there does exist may and ought to be harmonised. It is on the question of suffrage in the District of Columbia that the President is understood to differ with Congress. It is understood that he cannot bring his mind to perceive the wisdom of unqualified suffrage there, his view being that qualification based on intelligence should be attached. If the President has been correctly reported, there would seem to be less reason for apprehending a breach than some have supposed,—unless, as has been suggested, there exists the purpose, without regard to reasons, of producing a rupture. That there will be found in Congress, outside of the ranks of the few Democrats, who vote at all times just whichever way will tend most to cause a breach between the President and his party, any considerable number who will do anything to precipitate matters to this extent, we do not believe. We hope that the spirit of moderation, such as Senator FESSENDEN evinces, will yet prevail, and that there will be found a way wherein Unionists of every grade may tread in harmony.

THE formation of a Free Trade League in Chicago has stirred up the friends of Protection to American interests in that city. A meeting of the opponents of free trade has been called and the cause of Protection is likely to be benefitted by the step.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

More books! More books to notice! No end to book making! If the reader could know exactly the tone in which these exclamations are conceived in our mind or uttered by our lips, and what is the precise expression of countenance that accompanies them, he would be able to decide whether we are well pleased or ill pleased, as we look at this accumulation on our table and think of the work it demands of our eyes and pen. But since the reader cannot have this knowledge of our thoughts and looks as we sit in our solitary room, and since we have no desire to be set down under a wrong head in the reader's classification, we must let him into the secret of our tone of mind in some other way. Taking a glance over the piles as it lies, the rainbow colors of the bindings are highly agreeable to the eye. Opening the volumes severally the pure white and the tinted paper in the interior, and the fair, clean type and the pretty embellishments deepen the impression that the publishers, the printers, and the binders have worked together, under a common purpose, to get out the books handsomely. There is, of course, a difference among publishers, as to the taste and skill which they bring to their business. And there is a different apportionment of expense according to the character of the works themselves, and to the classes of readers for whom they are particularly designed. But the judgment of the publishing fraternity and of the reading public is so well established and so concurrent on this point, that no book maker would venture to put forth even a good work without some regard to the general demand for neat and tasty binding. Of the character of the books before us, we must give such judgment as we are enabled to form by a brief opportunity of examination.

THE PILGRIM'S WALLET, or Scraps of Travel Gathered in England, France and Germany. By GILBERT HAVEN. Pp. 490; 12-mo. New York: HURD & HOUGHTON. Boston: E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY. 1866.

We agree with the writer, expressed in his lively letter of introduction, that there are two classes who enjoy books of travel, those who have seen the localities described, and those who have not. But this is conditioned on the supposition that the descriptions are measurably correct, and that they are made with some fair degree of literary ability. The Pilgrim, we think, meets the conditions well; and it indicates some courage in an American to attempt descriptions of places, scenes, characters and customs, so familiar as those of the countries through which he traveled. There is a vivacity of style in the narrative, and an evident truthfulness in the statements, which makes the reading of this book very much like listening to the sprightly conversation of a friend fresh from his foreign travels, and bent on making himself agreeable, entertaining and instructive.

We give a few extracts, to show the style of the writer. Visiting the British Parliament, and keen to see the conspicuous characters of the times, he of course would fix his eyes on Mr. Bright, of whom he speaks in connection with his friend and ours, Mr. Cobden:

"Never more will they contend together. No wonder Bright wept so profusely at his grave. They were of one mind, and spoke with the same somewhat heavy, with massive features, solemn and solid voice, and a dignified but somewhat labored enunciation. Bright is the easiest and most fascinating speaker of them all. He is not unlike Phillips in his ease of manner and of language. He is of light complexion, full countenance, a large but easy motioned body, a very pleasing, manly, fullness and strength all, franker that no other save Cobden exhibited. The twain were the New England of Old England in their principles; hardly less in their style of address. Cobden had but little of the ease of fine stuttering; Bright none. He would command more admiration in America than any British speaker, save, perhaps, Guthrie and Spurgeon."

Of the style of narrating an incident, we give the following example, although the incident itself is of no great importance now that the writer is well out of the danger. To shorten a long tale, a splendid opportunity is offered where a small herd of cattle were feeding:

"A herd of matronly looking kine were grazing near by. Out of their company a thick necked, portly bull-man walks slowly toward me. He is the very model, in looks and airs, of his masters, and I see his glance in the raised cast of temper, how appropriate is the name of Bull to a Briton. He turns not to the right hand nor to the left. He is on his own turf. Our being, to my mortification I confess it, a Yankee had to flee from a John Bull. The Yankee had no resource, stone, nor stick. His legs were his only weapon, and he put them to their proper use. A little copse was near, shut from the Sultan and his seraglio by a low and moveable iron fence. He was within forty feet of me, before I suspected his nature or designs, so quiet and cow-like were his movements; in this, too, strikingly contrasting to the national character, I saw by its steady and slightly increasing pace and by the directness of his aim at me that he was not, as Hawthorne says of Ouse of the Dismal Swamp animal, 'the Female Bull,' but his masculine counterpart. I therefore put on airs—the best way to obtain a Briton, and with like calmness and coolness and calmness, though with a somewhat greater step, moved towards the low fence and the protecting copse. He does not get sufficiently aroused to scale the powerless protection, and the 'female affair on the Edinburgh Grange' closes like its prototype in 'the still vexed Bermoothes,' with no harm to either side."

From the dip into this volume, which we have made, we can commend it to our readers as an entertaining book, written with a strong nationality in the Pilgrim's heart, which does not, however, appear to have dimmed his vision of the good and true and beautiful in other lands. The book is for sale by DAVIS, CLARKE & Co.

POEMS, by EDNA DEAN PROCTOR; New York: HURD & HOUGHTON. Boston; E. P. DUTTON & CO. 1866.

This is a pretty volume of poems and we may also say a volume of pretty poems. The first part of it embraces some excellent national and loyal pieces, the latter part is composed of miscellaneous poems. "By the Shenandoah," is an affecting story of two sons, the one entering the Union and the other the rebel army. Both were slain at Gettysburg. The tidings are brought to the mother and announced in the following clause:

"Your 7'ship was first of the brave that day
With your head as in death he lay;
And Courtney—well, I only knew
Your boy was well like other true."

A beautiful piece, The Welcome Sleep, gives the thoughts of the aged, the sorrowful, the disappointed, welcoming the release which is looked for at death.

"Ah, we are like the maiden fair,
Or the Scandinavian man with silver hair!
We have seen the buds of he spring decay
And the gold of the morning turn to gray:
Or, off some harbor, with eager eyes,
We watch for a bark that will never rise,
Thrilled with joy at the flattering breath
That has borne on its wings the guide of death!
And later or early we too shall say
'Wane will the evening and the day
And the tired have blessed leave to creep,
Under the cool and quiet sod,
Into the sleep so long and deep
That fails on the weary eyes from God.'"

For sale at DAVIS, CLARKE & Co.'s, Wood street.

THE KEMPTONS, by H. K. P., author of ROBERT the Cabin-boy. New York: M. W. DODD, 506 Broadway, 1865.

The table of contents embraces a bill of fare which will attract the reader unto the book. It is a narrative, or story, written in good, unpretending style, and conveying excellent impressions to the reader's mind. We advise the young to read it, not only for the interest of the story, but for the lessons and warnings which it conveys on a subject of immense importance to the rising generation—the subject of temperance. For sale by DAVIS, CLARKE & Co.

CAPTAIN CHRISTIE'S GRANDDAUGHTER, by Mr. LANE, (Ruth Buck,) author of "It Isn't Right," &c. New York: M. W. DODD, 1865; pp. 330.

This volume, issued in style and size, uniform with the one last named, is also a plain, well told and instructive story, inculcating good moral lessons by the events which it embodies. We would reckon them both among the better class of youths' books—we mean of story books, which compose perhaps too large a proportion of the reading of the young. For sale by DAVIS, CLARKE & Co.

TALES, ROMANCES AND EXTRAVAGANZAS, by THOMAS HOOD. New York: G. P. PUTNAM—HURD & HOUGHTON, 401 Broadway, 1866.

The name of THOMAS HOOD is associated with wit in almost all its varieties. The present volume, a handsome one of 370 pages, is chiefly composed of the later compositions of the author. The leading article, "Our Family," embraces twenty-three chapters, very full of humor. The other and shorter articles are of the same general character—HOOD all through and all over. Opening at random, for an extract after having gone through the book, we hit on this graphic description of traveling, in The Schoolmistress Abroad:

"Now look at traveling. At the best, it is a rambling, scrambling, shift making, strange bidding, irregular meeting, foreign-babbling, helter skelter, higgledy-piggledy sort of process. At its very best, a private man, I expect to be rumpled and dusted; perhaps draggled, drenched, torn and rough casted—she is likely to lose her straightest-laced prejudices upset and some of her most orthodox opinions turned topsy-turvy—an accident of little moment to the schoolmistress, but to a school-mistress positive of professional lameness for life. Then she is certain to be, at least, jabbered at, may be jeered at, and poked, pushed and pointed at by curious or officious foreigners, to be accosted by perfect or by imperfect strangers," &c.

We indorse HOOD's doctrine and join in his wish with regard to scientific nomenclature in common speech.

"I do wish that our Botanists, Conchologists, and Entomologists, and the rest of our scientifical gentlefners and godmothers would sit sober-ly down, a little below the clouds, and revise their classical, scholastical and polyglottical nomenclature."

This volume is for sale by DAVIS, CLARKE & Co.

POEMS, by GAY H. NARIMORE, second and enlarged edition. pp. 200. New York: CARLTON, publisher, 413 Broadway, 1866.

Very generally is this volume issued by its publishers. It is for sale by PITTOCK, Fifth street.

THE COUBIN BESSIE SERIES. New York, M. W. DODD, 506 Broadway.

Here we have in a library box five handsome volumes of children's books. We cannot tell the stories over again, and our readers would not thank us for doing it if we could, when they can get them all themselves and read them slowly and have the good of it. But we will give the titles of the stories. Here they are: *Alice and her Friends*, or the Crosses of Childhood; *Cousin Bessie*, a Story of Youthful Earnestness, by Mrs. E. L. BALFORN; *Tom Burton*, or the Better Way, by the author of The Working Man's Way in the World; *Toil and Trust*, or the Life Story of Patty, the Workhouse Girl, by Mrs. E. L. BALFORN; and *The Grahams*, by JANE GAY FULLER.

This pretty set of books, got out in neat style by Mr. DODD, is for sale at DAVIS, CLARKE & Co.'s.

CORAL BELMONT, or the Sincere Lover; a true story of the Heart. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, 306 Chestnut street.

A book of over four hundred pages. It is issued in attractive style by the enterprising publishers. Of its contents or character we have not had time to form an opinion on personal examination. It is for sale by J. P. HUNT & Co., Fifth street.

A LIGHT AND A DARK CHRISTMAS. By Mrs. HENRY WOOD. Philadelphia: PETERSON & BROTHERS.

Mrs. WOOD's novels are too well known and too extensively read to require more than an announcement, to attract the attention of readers. This can be had at J. P. HUNT & Co.'s, and also at J. W. PITTOCK'S.

SHAKESPEARE'S MENTAL PHOTOGRAPHS. New York: HURD & HOUGHTON. Boston: E. P. DUTTON & Co, 1866.

This is a nice little book of only 82 pages. Its title does not give an idea of its character. It is a parlor game, similar to one in common use, and differing only in the answers to the questions being given in the language of SHAKESPEARE, with reference to the plays from which they are taken. For sale at DAVIS, CLARKE & Co.'s.

THE CROCK OF GOLD. By MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

THE TWINS AND HEART. By MARTIN F. TUPPER. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

These two works, by this well known author, are before us in paper covers. The reputation of the writer must be their recommendation. They are for sale by HENRY MINER, Fifth street.

NED MUSGROVE; OR, THE MOST UNFORTUNATE MAN IN THE WORLD. By THEODORE HOOK. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

This is in style of publication uniform with the works last named, and by an equally celebrated author. This, too, is for sale by HENRY MINER.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Letter from General George W. Cass.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

A few days ago, I borrowed a moment at the close of my business hours to refer to several publications calculated to degrade this city as a manufacturing point, and intimated a hope that some spirited citizen would undertake the duty of a proper vindication of our just claims to the highest distinction as an economical manufacturing centre in the fullest meaning of that term. I still hope the champion will appear, and in the mean time, I wish now, with your permission, to call attention to one position as a manufacturing point, as formally declared over the signature of business firms.

First—The Board of Trade, under the inspiration of the President, declared "that the railroad facilities of Pittsburgh are in *no wise* commensurate with the business."

Second—Governor Tod, on the 9th of January, in an address to a number of gentlemen engaged in the iron business, referred to a single line of road, which he was desirous to have built, and asserted the *absolute necessity of this line* to Pittsburgh. Thereupon, the Iron and Nail Association "approve and fully endorse all that Governor Tod had said," and further adds, "That the whole industrial, mechanical, mining, and mercantile interests of this city are now confined to *one line* of railroad for transportation to the great Lakes!" (Stick a big pin here, and we will pass on for the present.)

Third—The Glass Association, not to be behind their neighbors, resolved "That they fully indorse the resolutions passed by the Western Iron Association," quoted from above.

Fourth—We now come to a paper which although last in the order of publication, was first in the order of time, and is first in importance. It is the letter of the 27th of November last, addressed to Governor Tod, and to which is appended the names of nearly two hundred business men, mostly of this city (although some of the names are *duplicated*, and others are used individually and in firms; the fact in no wise weakens the force of the paper!) It is stated in this letter that the product of the factories of the parties named, "calls for more railroad facilities to get their product to market." That "during the past three or four years the iron interests particularly have been embarrassed for the want of greater facilities to get supplies to the market to enable the manufactured article taken away." "The city of Pittsburgh has been *retarded* and *much kept back* by the want of railroad facilities to the lakes." "This want and the knowledge of it has caused iron manufacturers everywhere, to shun Pittsburgh, to go out and build their blast furnaces in the Mahoning and Shenango valley, where they could have the advantage of increased facilities for transportation of their iron ores, manufuel, canal and railroad." (Mark this, Mr. Editor!)

After thus (and more fully) reciting the desperate condition of this city, the letter feelingly appeals to Governor Tod for aid to extricate us from our unfortunate position, "confiding in the trust of this city as a manufacturing point is in you, Governor Tod. Our whole people will hail ("welcome") you in this enterprise, if you will bring a single railway track to this fenced in city.

Is not the above a gloomy picture to contemplate by all who are in earnest about the future prosperity of our city? The bright side to this picture is, that *a piece of a railroad*, if only built, will redeem us from our degraded position; and that we have so good a bond to rest on in this emergency as Governor Tod to help us out of trouble. If, however, Governor Tod should fail us, or should be called to leave this wicked world, in which we live, then, "as our trust is in him" and the Allegheny Grange and Mahoning Railroad "absolutely necessary" to Pittsburgh, we shall, I suppose, sink into insignificance. It is a sad thought that all capital and energies of this 170,000 people are dependent on the good will and life of a non-resident of our State!!

Now, Mr. Editor, I am serious on this subject, although some ill-natured people may charge otherwise. I am concerned that it should be shown that the extracts which I have quoted, are mere fictions. The creations of the active brain of some zealous persons, who really wished to promote the interest of this city, but took a wrong way to show it. *This can be shown*; and if some liberal minded citizen does not relieve me of the work, I shall have to do it myself. There is no Western city that has equal facilities with Pittsburgh, for reaching all markets West of this meridian; no city that has as little reason to complain of a lack of ample and cheap avenues to market; and this, I say, and (as far as my assurance is worth anything), guarantee to all parties, or any party looking to Pittsburgh as a manufacturing site.

G. W. CASS.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1866.

PURIFICATION OF THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER.—Mr. Lewis Griscom, of Shenandoah City, Pennsylvania, sets at rest the anxiety of many people on the line of the Schuylkill river, regarding the sulphuric acid and other compounds of sulphur which is discharged from the coal mines and mingled with the river. About eight or nine miles above Reading, a stream called Maiden creek, and two or three smaller streams not named, enter the Schuylkill and neutralize all the sulphur contained in it, by combination with the lime contained in the water of Maiden creek and the other streams, which, like it, have their source in a limestone formation. The sulphur of the Schuylkill unites with the lime of the other streams, forming sulphate of lime, which falls to the bottom of the river in the form of white powder. So intense is this action that it gives the water a milky appearance for some distance below where they mingle together. When the water passes Reading, it is almost entirely free from sulphurous combinations, and is used for cooking and in steam boilers without injury either to persons drinking it, or to the iron of the boilers. Of all substances, iron is injured the most quickly by the action of sulphur.

HARVARD COLLEGE.—The faculty of this venerable college have voted to establish a professorship of mining, and erect a new library building worth $20,000. There has been received during the year about 5,500 pamphlets, of which about 5,350 were gifts. The number of books added was 4,186, of which 1,850 were donations. The number of pamphlets in Gore Hall exceeds 80,000, and the number of books is about 40,000. The total number of books in all the libraries of the University is about 165,000. The whole income of the library for 1864-5 was $8,132 14, and the expenses were $8,135 48. The income for last year from all sources has been $166,929 17. The several funds and accounts in the different departments have been credited $85,331 31, and the general expenses and salaries have amounted to $80,977 64; making the whole expenditure $154,240 95, and leaving a balance of $12,688 22. This balance has been carried to the Insurance and Guaranty Fund, to replace in part the drafts upon that fund in 1863 to repair the inroads made upon the stock account, in the two previous years, by the excess of expenditures over income.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PROJECTILES.—A collection, embracing all the different varieties of projectiles used during the war of the rebellion, has been made at the United States Arsenal, at Washington, and systematically arranged for visitors. Several ingeniously constructed torpedoes, designed to be used in destroying the vessels of a blockading squadron are suspended from the ceiling, mementoes of the nefarious spirit manifested by the Confederates toward the protectors of the Union, and the beloved emblem of our country. Three of the torpedoes, taken from the James river, are constructed of common casks, with metallic floats attached to each end. They were allowed to float down the stream with the current, effective of professional lameness for life. Then she is certain to be, at least, jabbered at, may be jeered at, and poked, pushed and pointed at by curious or officious foreigners, to be accosted by perfect or by imperfect strangers," &c.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PROJECTILES.—A collection, embracing all the different varieties of projectiles used during the war of the rebellion, has been made at the United States Arsenal, at Washington, and systematically arranged for visitors. Several ingeniously constructed torpedoes, designed to be used in destroying the vessels of a blockading squadron are suspended from the ceiling, mementoes of the nefarious spirit manifested by the Confederates toward the protectors of the Union, and the beloved emblem of our country. Three of the torpedoes, taken from the James river, are constructed of common casks, with metallic floats attached to each end. They were allowed to float down the stream with the current, effective of which they arrived in close proximity to the Federal ship-of-war and were then to be exploded by means of a galvanic battery. There are a number of "darts," invented by Floyd, when Secretary of War. Hand grenades of various patterns are conspicuously ranged around the apartment, and a single specimen of a fire ball, composed of highly combustible materials, rests in the centre of the room.

SHIPPING DISASTERS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.—The loss of shipping during the year just closed has been greater than for any year previously reported. The numbers lost and damaged were 75 steamers, 197 ships, 260 barques, 307 brigs, 351 schooners, valued at $18,389,000, exclusive of their cargoes. The losses in 1861 were $18,050,650; in 1862, $16,590,000; in 1863, $18,610,200; and in 1864, $17,766,000; and the grand total in five years $91,164,450—a large sum. And let it be borne in mind that probably $90,000,000 of this have been paid by the underwriters. The extent and value of our shipping, when reduced to figures, shows it superior to any other single interest in the country.

A CONVENT has been erected on the mountain of La Salette, and the water from the sacred spring is made an article of great profit by the monks, who bottle it and sell it at a fixed price. A case of these bottles having arrived in Paris the other day, it was stopped at the *octroi*, and the officials, when they discovered what it was, were sorely puzzled to decide under what category of liquids it was to be placed. It was at length determined to tax it as mineral water.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

LIGHT-HOUSES.—The Light-house Board is experimenting in the use of lard oil in the different light-houses. A large quantity has been purchased under contract, and distributed to the light-houses which are fitted with lamps adapted to its use. The experiment has proved a complete success, as many mariners and keepers of light-houses testify. It gives a more brilliant and certain light than sperm oil, and is considerably cheaper.

Senator Fessenden on the Political Situation.

Senator FESSENDEN, delivered a calm and able speech in the Senate, last week, the concluding part of which we quote. If there was in Congress and out of it more of the temper shown by the distinguished Senator, there would be less reason for apprehending disagreements—which, carried to extremes, must lead to deplorable consequences. The Senator's concluding language was as follows:

Now, sir, all this talk about the President's policy—whether it comes from the other side of the House, from which it may properly come and be heard, or whether it comes from our own side, from which, in my most respectful judgment, it cannot so properly come, in the present state of things—amounts to nothing at all. I have thought that all the danger there was in this country arising from any source would come from extremes. Some men cannot get things just exactly according to their ideas and exactly in their own time, and others want to be considered as knowing more about affairs than anybody else; they stand as some body—I think it was my friend from Massachusetts, (Mr. Wilson)—said yesterday, as a sort of scatteration party that really do not effect the great issue one way or the other. Here are the Congress and what? What they ought to do, what no man can dispute their perfect right to do, what no man can dispute their entire duty to do; and that is this: before taking a step which is perhaps to affect the welfare of the Government in all future time, and in acting upon a question that belongs peculiarly to them, the united wisdom of the nation as manifested by the several agents in Congress deems it a duty to deliberate quietly, calmly and patiently upon what is best to do. Do you think anybody will quarrel with that? We do not mean to jump at conclusions; we mean to act as far as we can safely act, but we do not mean to be hurried beyond what our judgment dictates as the necessary time for deliberation and for action. The nation will, I hope, understand, and does understand, that while Congress is doing this, it is anxious, as the people are anxious, that all the States should be settled at the earliest possible day, that we may get rid of all the agitation, and the conflicts resulting from this business are still held here. Prices are nearly as high in Cincinnati as in New York; consequently, there have been no shipments of consequence. Of the Eastern lots on board. This accounts for the scarcity of moneyon this line. Ordinarily, the money paid on hogs would, in a large part, have been back by this time through the usual channels of trade; but this inward flow of returns has not yet set in. Country merchants are very slow in remitting."

The other night a transient boarder at a hotel in St. Louis got tight, missed his road, was captured and conveyed to the calaboose. He was so intoxicated that he forgot his name, and was entered on the police rolls as an "unknown man." The next morning, seeing a friend from about him in the cell, he said: "Send for the proprietor of the hotel; why has he put such a lot of roughs in my room?"

PERSONAL.

—Colonel Richard M. Hoe, the inventor of the cylinder printing press, is spending the winter with his family in Paris. He intends to return to America in the spring.

—The election for Governor of Delaware comes off next fall, but the canvass has already begun. Governor Saulsbury cannot be re-elected under the provisions of the State Constitution, and the Democrats will probably nominate Joseph M. Comegys, and Governor Gove, of Wilmington, a distinguished and radical Republican, will be his opponent if he consents to become a candidate.

—A certain Sister Gabriel, in charge of a female academy in the Avenue de Bel Air, in Paris, has been dismissed from her position, for applying a heated forceps to the nose of the refractory pupils. It was against the rules to strike any of the young beauties intrusted to her care, and so she resorted to this wholesome device, and as a consequence several noses of aspiring damsels were seriously marred. This, as might be expected, produced a rebellion on the part of the tortured damsels. The newspapers got hold of the affair; an inquiry followed, and the result was the dismissal of the Sister, to the great relief of the noses of her pupils.

—The Morganatic marriage of King Victor Emanuel with the Countess Millefiori, was announced several years ago. The Countess, who exercised great influence over the King, gone mad by good, has just died, leaving two children, a son and daughter, who have received the title of Count and Countess. It was for the purpose of being at her funeral that Prince Emanuel left, in the height of the ministerial crisis, for Mandria. The Countess was the daughter of a drudger, who became an officer in the corps of the King's Guards.

—The English Court *Journal* nominates Miss Kate Bateman as "Ambassadress Extraordinary and for life in America, to speak for the cause of the English people, who have always received her as if she were one of themselves."

—Hiram Powers has recently finished a full length statue of Edward Everett, modeled during the life time of the subject. He is at present at work upon an ideal bust of "Clytie," the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, whom Apollo deserted for Leucothoe. It is pronounced by competent critics equal to any of his former works in wonderful beauty. The sculptor has a son, who is the most successful photographer in Italy.

—John G. Whittier has a new poem in press entitled "Snow Bound." It is understood that it is partly autobiographical, and that the scene is laid at the poet's home.

METROPOLITAN STATISTICS.—The following are a few important condensed figures taken from the report of the New York City Missionary, for the past year: Average marriages per annum, 3,272; birth, 6,424; deaths, 25,183. To each dwelling house there is an average of fifteen inhabitants. Amusements cost $7,000,000; police, $2,000,000, and city and county government, $18,000,000. There are 520 places of worship, with sittings for 300,000. Of these churches 275 are Protestant, with 64,800 members. The average attendance on Sunday schools is 87,000; on week day about 104,000. There are about 10,000 prostitutes, and $5,000,000 is invested in the "business." In the work of reformation the City Mission last year distributed 840,591 tracts, and 4,102 Bibles and Testaments. These pregnant facts may well "give us pause."

CATHOLIC INCREASE.—The *Catholic World* says that within the last fifty years no Church has been so prosperous in the United States. About two thousand churches and chapels built; an increase of one thousand and eight hundred clergymen (mostly from abroad), one hundred and sixty-six schools attached to the Catholic training of 18,000 boys and 34,000 girls. Moreover, there existed in 1857 sixty-six asylums, with 4,000 orphans; twenty-six hospitals, with three thousand beds; four insane asylums, beside many other charitable institutions, all established and supported by the private charity of Catholics.

A VALUABLE KENTUCKY STABLE.—The racing stock of A. K. Richards, Esq., of Georgetown, Ky., a gentlemanly and enterprising American sportsman of large wealth, is said to be the most magnificent and valuable in the country. He has just added some of the finest colts that ever strided around a race course. But Mr. Richards is fortunate in another respect. The trainer of the great "Asteroid," as well as the rider of this peerless horse, are now at Georgetown. Although Mr. Richards has a partiality for the colts sired by the Knight of St. George, he has many other animals of different blood in his stable.

METALLIC TITANIUM.—Within the past few months titanium ores have been stated to have been obtained in considerable quantities in Birmingham, by reduction with sodium, the resulting powder being fused into compact masses of large size; the similarity of titanium and iron is striking. Little doubt is entertained that ere long the new metal will be produced at about the price of steel, in which case many practical applications could, probably, be found for it. The metal is largely disseminated in nature —so that once introduced a constant supply could be depended on.

THERE is in Paris, living in the very heart of the Faubourg St. Germain, a Countess, who won her coronet by her legs—she was a danseuse. She recently invited M'me de Lagrange, a Countess too, to sing at one of her receptions; the price agreed was 1000f. M'me de Lagrange found she could not leave the theatre until after midnight, and wrote the ex-chanteuse. The latter replied by offering half price for half the night. M'me de Lagrange answered regreeting that she could not accept these terms. "Had I engaged you to dance at my house," so she concluded her note, "I should have paid you double."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The total receipts of the recent Soldiers' Fair at Philadelphia were $138,112 82, and the total disbursements $25,001 68, thus leaving $107,810 14 as the net proceeds which have been handed over to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' Home.

The New York Bible Society was instituted in 1804, and has circulated nearly 2,000,000 volumes at a cost of more than $200,000. The receipts of the Society last year from churches, donations, sales, &c., was $18,104 74.

Almost all the shoes made at Haverhill, Mass., are made by steam, and every part of the business is carried on independent of the rest. One shop turns out heels and stiffings, another uppers, in another sole leather is cut, and finally the goods are made up by steam power exclusively. A number of new establishments have been lately started, worked by steam power entirely.

Secretary McCulloch reports that under the act of 1856, regulating deposits of public money, there still remains on deposit in Maine $955,838 25; in New Hampshire, $689,086 79; in Massachusetts, $1,538,173 58; in Vermont, $689,986 79; in Rhode Island, $883,365 99; and in Connecticut $154,240 95, and leaving a balance of $12,688 22. This balance has been carried to the Insurance and Guaranty Fund, to replace in part the drafts upon that fund in 1863 to repair the inroads made upon the stock account, in the two previous years, by the excess of expenditures over income.

Mr. Bateman, the engineer of the Glasgow water works, has published a pamphlet proposing a scheme for supplying that town with water by means of an aqueduct from North Wales. He proposes that the aqueduct shall have two branches in Wales, which shall meet before they cross the Severn. Seven miles in the course will be 152 miles; the capacity will be 220,000,000 gallons daily, and the cost £8,800,000—upwards of $40,000,000.

Probably the largest spring in the world is one in the centre of Huntsville, Alabama, from which a stream of water flows sufficient to float a thirty ton battoeau. It is an object of great interest to people of the neighborhood and visitors. Another spring in Florence, in that State, throws out a body of water estimated at seventeen thousand cubic feet per minute.

A new form of filter has been devised by the Apparateur of the College of France. It is made by placing in a tank of impure water a vessel so arranged that a sponge which it contains shall dip over its edge and into the water of the tank. The sponge gradually sucks up and purifies the water in the reservoir, and allows it to drop into the smaller vessel or receiver, from which it may be drawn off by a tube. By placing a few lumps of charcoal in the bottom of the receiver, filtration of the most perfect kind is effected.

The present standard of property in Richmond is very low. One of the finest brick mansions in that city was sold for $25,500. Rents, however, are enormously high.

The Baltimore and Havana steamship Company have purchased the steamer Cuba. It has been determined to make a round trip between Baltimore and New Orleans each month, and she is designed to carry the United States mail. The Cuba is a new vessel, having been built about two years since, with a liberal expenditure of money by the original owners of the ownership, and her accommodations are unsurpassed, in point of elegance and convenience, by those of any vessel in the Gulf trade, excepting the Cunard line of European steamships.

The Clark Thread Company are erecting a new factory at Newark, N. J., comprising six buildings, the largest and most extensive in the country. Four millions of brick will be used. The main edifice is to be 323 feet long, 105 feet wide, and five stories high. The foundation of the main building is composed of solid concrete to a firm mass of stone and mortar. The walls are three feet thick at the base, falling of gradually in proportion to the height of the building. A ample means against fire are provided. The cotton will be brought to the premises in the bale, and picked, blown, spun, dyed, bleached, wound and spooled, all in the same building. The spools will be made upon the premises, and the labels will be printed there. About 1,000 hands will be employed, 900 of whom will be females.

Merrs. Topliff & Tunnington, of Ohio, have patented a new mode of manufacturing articles of woven wire. This invention consists in subjecting to any of the well known and generally practiced galvanizing processes any and all articles which are now, or may hereafter, manufactured of wire netting, whether made by loom or small meshes and of whatever size of wire, the object being to fix and secure the wires of which at their crossing, and interlocking points with each other, to be firmly united or soldered together, and thereby, when galvanized, durability and stiffness is given to the wire netting, increasing its value and usefulness in a large degree.

A bill is before the New York Legislature incorporating the National Indemnity Company, whereof several leading New Yorkers are corporators. The capital is $500,000, and power is granted to effect all and every insurance or insurance against loss "by breakage, theft or otherwise, not resulting from the carelessness or negligence of the assured, on glass, plate glass, gold and silver plate, watches, jewelry and personal property and collection, as they may make deem proper, and charge such rate of premium as may be established and agreed on.

A Rochester paper denounces a new trick of the Chicago grain dealers, in which several million bushels of rotting wheat to dispose of, and have procured Green Bay elevator receipts, and by false samples are imposing upon those who are not "fly to the game." It says that the rotten wheat will be ground on the Genesee next season.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* remarks upon the pork trade of that city and its effect upon monetary affairs as follows:—"Within the last six weeks there has been paid out at this place alone, for hogs, about $9,000,000. This was mostly Cincinnati capital, and the great bulk of the products resulting from this business are still held here. Prices

The Daily Commercial

AMATEURS.

When winter comes and freezes o'er
Our crystal lake from shore to shore,
Then we the ringing skates prepare,
And all go out a skating.
And then the ladies look so fine,
And much the gentlemen admire
The graceful motion that they use
In cutting capers here and there,
While on the ice they all appear
Moving in the throng as one.

And when the biting northern wind
Finds its way to melt their red,
We don't a commercial mind,
But all go out a skating;
And, may hap, if the boy be all
Agitate, and bumps of caution small,
A spot or two cut as second sing-s!
Or lady hurt her waistcoat,
Not a word or gesture they make,
Owing not for thump or ache,
All's broken bones or ankle sprains
When we go out a skating.

And if, perchance, the ice is thin,
Some reckless chap will tumble in,
And there souse goes the whole;
When we go out a skating.
The ladies scream, we fall in with fright,
And comrades work with all their might
To save their victim from growing cold,
While ruthless hands to see his plight.
Frosty whiskers, icicle noses,
Chattering teeth and frozen toes,
All for pleasure—so it goes
When we go out a skating.

Mary and June; a Dish of Poultry.

[From All the Year Round.]

If I had a wish to be fashionable, I decided to set up a poultry-yard.

There is one disadvantage in being married; if I choose, you can say you are ill, or drinking, and do it; if married, you may assert what you please, and you will find that you cannot do it, personally, yourself.

In this particular instance of keeping poultry, my husband, with his proverbial reason, made a reservation. "I have no objection, provided you make it pay, and promise me a fresh egg every morning of the year." I set to work to find out how to make it pay, and I came to the conclusion that, to do so, I must be poultry-woman myself.

It was a little irksome at first to get up at six o'clock in the morning; but I comforted myself by remembering, that is the pursuit of fashion people did many more disagreeable things than that. Indeed, I soon began to like it; and if I choose to try and describe the beauty of a dewy morning, I am pretty sure I should not know where to end, for every morning there was something fresh to admire.

Making my poultry pay, involved another resolution. I could not pretend to make my name famous by some wonderful breed of new fowls, and provide my husband with a fresh egg every morning of his life, I must have breeds of all sorts and kinds to do that. So I found myself, at the end of a year, surrounded by plenty of poultry, of every sort, size and description. Moreover, they increased in numbers extremely. I used to take a chair, sit down among them, and study their characters.

Setting aside their little peculiarities as birds, how wonderfully they reminded me of the society in which we lived. Each hen had her little peculiarities, just as each of my female friends had their whimsies. The top-feathered cocks were not more absurd than many a gentleman of my acquaintance; and so many likenesses did I find in my cackling and crowing company to my visiting and bowing acquaintance, that I christened my cocks and hens after their human prototypes. I could write pages on the dispositions and idiosyncrasies of fowls; but I intend to confine myself to two.

Among my various sorts and kinds, I had one little golden-laced Hamburg hen, of so elegant a form, so beautifully complexioned, and of such sweet engaging manners, that I called her Lady Mary, after a certain lovely and beloved young friend.

Lady Mary made herself the favorite, whether she would or not. She was always the first to see me coming; she did not fear herself, or scold eagerly after food, but flew on to a rail; as I passed that rail, she fed on to my hand. From that she helped herself out of the dish of food. During the whole process of feeding, she remained on my hand or shoulder, looking down on the crowd below with lofty disdain.

Had she any grievance to communicate to me, she flew upon my hand, and made unutterable noises in my ear. Thus understood that the water was not fit for her to drink, or that some one had been tasting to use her nest, or that she had serious thoughts of laying an egg. She was immensely fussy about her nest, going in and out of it, seeing at me, as if I was perfectly aware of all her wants. In her nest I had put a little galleneg, by way of a nest-egg, thinking that the size of it would be about the size of her own egg. Not a bit of it. In her various trials of all the nooks about, she had come upon one with an addled turkey's egg in it, by way of nest-egg. I understood as well as possible, that, though, Lady Mary's nest was made of chopped straw, unlike all the others, and though I had put a grating to that few but herself could get into it, she never would be satisfied, or lay an egg comfortably, until she had the addled turkey egg substituted for the galene's egg. Readers, have you not often met a friend similarly whimsical, with everything in the world but one little trifle, the possession of a neighbor? Lady Mary was unconcerned and delighted when she had the turkey's egg given her. In her language she chuckled over it for hours, and diligently laid a little shiny egg by it, almost every other day.

My other "historical" fowl was also a hen. A very, short-legged, stupid-looking creature, with a little Polish bonnet in her head. Fair and a shabby-looking topknot of feathers on her head that never would compose itself right. Like an old dowager who thinks the family diamonds will make amends for the ugly old gown, this old hen fancied her topknot was a patent of nobility, and she strutted about the yard "queen of the yard. She reminded me very much of an old great-aunt of mine, whose head gear was the one worry of her life, and the life of those near her. She thought of what she should put on her head the moment she got up in the morning; and this I wonder, if it had kept straight all day (which it never did), occupied her the last thing at night. I had a mind to call my old hen, Aunt Deb, but the likeness was too striking, so I christened her Juno. She was a stupid creature, and would not find egg down in the yard; but I must do her the justice to say that when once shown a nest, she persistently kept to it ever after, no matter what state it might be in. Between Lady Mary and Juno there was no love. The latter was always "shied" her, as it were, just as if some old dowager's wife was being too familiar with a young princess. Not that there was much feeling of any kind in poor old June's breast. She appeared to me solely occupied in the thought of her top-knot. She seemed always trying to use up at this wonderful structure, so that she was always the last to get away food, to be on her perch, to do anything.

She had eggs with praiseworthy industry, and she sat upon them like a model mother; in fact, it appeared to me that she was always sitting.

Though I was the poultry woman, I was always a person not only to clean out the fowl-houses every other day, but also to take care of them during any absence of mine. Judith Morgan was the name of my constitutional.

"Judith," said I, "I am going from home for three weeks. Now, mind you take care of the fowls."

"Deed and I will, mem."

"Save all the eggs and put them in bran. Any hens wanting to sit, set them, and make a note the day. Don't forget to set the duck eggs as ell."

"Deed and I won't mem."

"And mind you call cheerily out to them, and alk to them all, especially Lady Mary."

"Deed and I will, mem."

When I returned home after three weeks' absence (I assuredly indulged myself by not getting to the first morning or so,) I went down after breakfast to inspect my poultry, and hear of their welfare. I was not surprised that no Lady Mary met me. Three weeks of disappointment a beneath-like nature naturally tend to foment fulness.

"Well, Judith, how many eggs?"

"Three hundred and eighty-two, mem."

"Any hens sitting?"

"There's old Juno at it again, and 'deed goodness, mem, if Lady Mary beau't a sitting o."

"Is she, indeed? That is the first time I ever ew her to do so."

"True for you, mem. It were all along a misay on. She took to sitting immediate."

"Then her time is nearly up."

"Deed, mem, as for that, that fond o' big ge, I did give her duck eggs."

"Did you, very silly. And I suppose no has hen eggs?"

"Deed have she, mem."

"Well, I suppose we see that a little thing e Lady Mary could only cover a few eggs, and ght to have had small ones; while old Juno t keep warm almost as many as a turkey, and uld have taken fi teen duck eggs?"

"Deed mem, it's amazin' I didn't see that."

I spoke to Lady Mary, who condescended to me and inform me, after her fashion, that Juno had not only robbed her of her dinner, but also thought it high time she should bring up a family. But evidently she was heartily sick of sitting, and I was obliged to leave Juno to gather her nest until the eggs chipped.

Madam Juno was sitting as heavily on her as, gazing up at her top-knot, evidently equally different to my attentions or Judith's; either is the same to her.

In due time, both hatched out, and were put it in the orchard under two coops not far from ci other, with red grass runs for the young es. Lady Mary was intensely delighted with r downy little lumps of fluff at first. But en nature asserted her rights, and they began paddle about, into the water and out, over ir heads and in, regardless of a call, and eat- it in an extraordinary fashion, I shall never get her History.

Had not the mother instinct been irrepressi- I doubt if she would have permitted the le damp dirty things to sit dry in the ves warm under her. As it was, all her other pride was gone. She would not eat, she uld pick about, and scratch, and be generous- arted; and as if to put the climax to her ce, she had a call of fury at Lady Mary fancying sonorously to eleven of the prettiest, ghtest, sweetest little dainty chickens ever m—which, by the way, I consider a failing at her beloved top-knot she was always ading upon.

"Oh, Judith," said I, "how sorry I am that dy Mary has not those pretty chickens and the ducks! Ducks can always take care themselves, and old Juno is so stupid, she ll tread those chickens to death."

"Deed, mem, to be pity, Lady Mary don't m to stomach the ducklings at all."

She spoke truer than she will ever "said I, oaxed her, and petted her, and did all I could soothe her feelings, even going so far as to let r out the next day for a little run; the old go far, but kept close to Juno's coop. Juno s let out in a day or two after, fortunately by self, as that I witnessed what followed. e moment old Juno stalked forth, blundering r head, and all the life of those near her. he thought of what she should put on her ead the moment she got up in the morning; d this I wonder, if it had kept straight all ay (which it never did), occupied her the ast thing at night. Being a lady, she call my old hen, Aunt Deb, but the likeness was too triking, so I christened her Juno. She was a stupid creature, and would not find egg down the yard; but I must do her the justice to say that when once shown a nest, she persistently kept to it ever after, no matter what state it might be in. Between Lady Mary and Juno there was no love. The latter was always "shied" her, as it were, just as if some old dowager's wife was being too familiar with a young princess. Not that there was much feeling of any kind in poor old June's breast. She appeared to me solely occupied in the thought of her top-knot. She seemed always trying to use up at this wonderful structure, so that she was always the last to get away food, to be on her perch, to do anything.

She had eggs with praiseworthy industry, and she sat upon them like a model mother; in fact, it appeared to me that she was always sitting.

Though I was the poultry woman, I was also a person not only to clean out the fowl-houses every other day, but also to take care of them during any absence of mine. Judith Morgan was the name of my constitutional.

"Judith," said I, "I am going from home for three weeks. Now, mind you take care of the fowls."

"Deed and I will, mem."

"Save all the eggs and put them in bran. Any hens wanting to sit, set them, and make a note the day. Don't forget to set the duck eggs as well."

"Deed and I won't mem."

"And mind you call cheerily out to them, and talk to them all, especially Lady Mary."

"Deed and I will, mem."

When I returned home after three weeks' absence (I assuredly indulged myself by not getting to the first morning or so,) I went down after breakfast to inspect my poultry, and hear of their welfare. I was not surprised that no Lady Mary met me. Three weeks of disappointment to a beneath-like nature naturally tend to fomentf

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Election of City Councils.

A regular monthly meeting of the City Councils was held last evening.

In Common Council, present: Messrs. Armstrong, Bandley, Brown, Cadle, Cosgrin, Gallagher, Lowe, McClintock, McMillan, Morrow, Norton, Phillips, Ross, Colgrim, Thompson, White, Wilson and President Bradley.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The President read a communication from John McCargo, Esq., City Controller, inclosing the following ordinance providing for the expenditures of the city for the present year:

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the sums of money for said city, for the year 1866, arising from taxes, loans, and all other sources, including the sum appropriated in the Treasury, and otherwise appropriated, are hereby appropriated to the following purposes:

FIFTH WARD APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1866.

Appro. No.		
1	Interest	$200,000 00
2	Salaries	26,710 00
3	Police	4,000 00
4	Fire Engines and Hose	38,000 00
5	Night Police	50,000 00
6	Gas and Coal	45,000 00
7	Streets	30,000 00
8	Gas Lighting	14,000 00
9	Diamond Markets	3,500 00
10	Monongahela Wharf	2,050 00
11	Allegheny Wharf	5,000 00
12	Weigh Scales	500 00
13	Contingent Fund	15,000 00
14	Board of Health	500 00
15	Loan due & falling due	299,235 00
16	City Property	32,000 00
17	Printing, Warrants,	400 00
18	Finance Department	10,000 00
19	Interest on Loans	1,200 00
20	Fifth Ward Market	500 00
		$817,045 00

ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS FOR 1866.

City Tax	$145,000 00
Business Tax	160,000 00
Water Tax	100,000 00
Allegheny Wharf	18,000 00
Monongahela Wharf	18,000 00
Diamond Markets	31,000 00
Mayor's Office	10,000 00
Wood and Bark Measuring	1,200 00
Board Measuring	410 00
Salt Inspecting	300 00
Gauger	11,000 00
Vehicle License	10,000 00
Passenger Railways	500 00
Weigh Scales	2,500 00
Loans due and falling due	299,235 00
	$817,045 00

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of providing sufficient revenue to meet the ordinary expenses of the city, and pay the interest on the Compromise Bonds, authorized by Act of Assembly, approved the 11th of April, 1862, and the Ordinances of Councils, passed in pursuance thereof, the rates of taxation and licenses shall be above what is authorized by former Acts of Assembly, and for the year 1866 they shall be as following, viz:

4. Upon all property taxable for State or County purposes thirteen mills upon the dollar of the valuation.

5. Upon all goods, wares and merchandise, and upon all articles of trade and commerce, including sales at auction and otherwise, two and one-fourth mills on the dollar.

6. Upon the yearly sales of each and every person or firm engaged in the trade, business or occupation of retailing for his, her or their benefit, vinous, fermented or distilled liquors, ten mills, and on the actual yearly sales of each and every person or firm engaged in the business or occupation of an auctioneer, five mills on the dollar, excepting on the sales of stocks, real estate or slaves, the rate of which shall be two and one-fourth mills on the dollar.

On the average quarterly business of all forwarding and commission merchants, brokers and bankers, banking institutions, and on the average quarterly receipts of insurance companies, insurance agencies, express companies and telegraph companies, four mills upon the dollar.

And at the above rates the City Assessor shall assess the said taxes.

SEC. 3. That the rates of water tax shall be the same as that of 1865.

The rules were suspended, and the ordinance read three times and finally passed.

An ordinance increasing the rates of wharfage on steamboats, keel-boats, flat-boats and rafts, twenty-five per cent., was presented and adopted.

An ordinance increasing the percentage of the receipts of the city from Board Measurers, twenty-five per cent., was read three times and finally passed.

An ordinance granting the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad the right of way through the city, was read three times and finally passed.

The appointment of J. F. Slagle, Esq., as City Solicitor, was concurred in.

A petition from residents of Vickroy street, in the Seventh ward, praying for the grading of said street, was read and referred to Committee on Streets.

On motion adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Present: Messrs. Beck, Boggs, Brush, Diehl, Dilworth, Dunlap, Kilgo, Mawhinney, Moreland, McKwen, McQuewan, McClelland, McGowan, O'Neill, Ogden, Patchell, Rebman, Robb, Seibert, Simpson, Tomlinson, Verner, Welsh, Wright, and Steel, President.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The Chair announced that the first regular business would be the reading of bills introduced in joint session, for the purpose of electing three members of the Board of Health, vice Joseph Peacock, Wm. McCutcheon and Jos. McClurg, whose terms of office had expired.

The communication from joint session, and elected Dr. James King, Henry Hays and James McCune as a Board of Health.

The following were elected to their chambers, and the regular business was proceeded with, viz:

Mr. Brush presented a communication from Mayor Lowry, in relation to the reward offered by Councils for the arrest of the murderers of the Boyd's Hill murderers, and giving the names of Chief Lang, Wm. Gray, J. J. Shoup, Dennis Lawless, Lieut. Elliott, John Horron, George Culp and John Musser as the persons entitled to receive the reward. Referred to Committee on Police.

Mr. Simpson presented a petition on the same subject from James McAllister and Bernhart McStay, who claim a share in the apportionment of the reward. A communication from J. H. Hampton, Esq., requesting Councils not to overlook the claims of Dennis Lawton, was also presented. The communications were read and referred to the Committee on Police, with instructions to report at next meeting of Councils.

Mr. O'Neill presented a petition from merchants on Market street, relative to huckster stalls on said street, wh ch was read and accepted, and a resolution to abate the nuisance was referred to the Committee on Markets.

A communication from John Gray & Co., in reference to the nuisance which were created in the Monongahela river recently, was read and referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Killen, Moreland and Knight. Concurred in by Select Council, and Messrs. Shipton and Phillips appointed.

Mr. Beck offered a resolution providing for the repairing of the roof of the Niagara Fire Company, which was read and referred to the Committee on City Property, with power to act.

Mr. Dickson presented a petition from Mosier & Hoskins, asking the privilege of removing an iron clad stable from Seventh to Try street. Read and referred to Committee on Wooden Buildings.

Mr. Patchell presented a communication from citizens of the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth wards, setting forth that the water pipe on Pennsylvania avenue, between Diamond alley and Stevenson streets, which is only four inches in diameter, is too small to furnish a proper supply of water for fire purposes, and praying that the pipe be removed and replaced by one not less than eight inches in diameter. Read and referred to Committee on Water. Select Council concurred.

Mr. Ford presented a petition from residents of the Fifth ward, requesting that a new water pipe be laid on Mechanics street, of sufficient size to furnish the supply of water required, and to insure safety in case of fire. Read and referred to Committee on Water.

Mr. Ogden presented a petition from property holders and taxables residing in the Diamond and on Fifth avenue, praying that an ordinance be enacted authorizing the building of a sewer from the corner of Fifth avenue and Cherry street 4 and Diamond alley to the Diamond, and one branch from the corner of Diamond alley and Grant street to the Diamond. Read and referred to the Committee on Water. Concurred in by Select Council.

Mr. Ford presented a petition from residents of Smith street, in the Ninth ward, asking an investigation relative to the cost of paving and grading said street, which was read and referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. Welsh presented a petition from citizens and manufacturers, whose works are located in the Ninth Ward, representing that the Independence House Company were not supplied with sufficient hose, and praying that said company be furnished with one thousand feet of ten-inch leather hose. The petition was read and referred to Committee on Fire Engines and Hose.

The ordinance making appropriations to defray the necessary expenses of the city for the current year, was then taken up.

Mr. Rishard moved that the appropriation to the Fifth Ward Market be increased from $500 to $600, which was carried.

Mr. O'Neill moved that the tax on sales of liquor be increased from five to ten mills on the dollar. Adopted.

The ordinance was then read three times and adopted as amended.

Mr. McGowan presented a petition from residents on Penn street, protesting against the report of the Committee on Streets, appointed to assess and apportion the benefits and damages accruing from the improvement of said street, which was read and referred to the Committee on Streets. Same action in Select Council.

Mr. O'Neill offered a resolution, requesting our Representative at Harrisburg to vote against the passage of the bill now before the Legislature, for the vacation of Kinsman street, that they be further requested to oppose any vacation of street or streets in said city, coming before the Legislature, unless Councils have approved of the same. Adopted.

On motion adjourned.

Police Items.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. McCarthy, Mayor elect, has appointed the following persons as police officers: Chief of Police, Robert Hogan; Police, Frederick Rivers, Joseph Cuppies, A. J. Gribbon, James Scott, John Bigley, Joseph Dukes, Andrew J. Moore and Patrick Lowry.

BEFORE ALDERMAN KELLY.—John Keely appeared before this magistrate yesterday, and made oath against Michael McLean, charging him with assault and battery. McLean assaulted Keely with a gun in the forenoon of day or two ago, and struck him on the head, at the same time using threatening language. He was held in $600 bail for his appearance at court. John Loan and Lafayette Warner appeared before this magistrate, and entered cross-suits against each other. Loan charged Warner with malicious mischief, by smashing his wagon with a stone, and he in turn with the same charge. Loan with threatening with a gun in his hand. They were each held in $300 bail for trial at the next term of court. Richard Burbeen made information against David Hinchman, with assault and battery. Burbeen states that while passing along Fifth street, on Saturday last, he was assaulted by Hinchman, who struck deponent in the face with a whip, bruising him badly. Hinchman was held in $400 bail for trial.

BEFORE ALDERMAN TAYLOR.—Frank Deitrich appeared before Alderman Taylor yesterday and made oath charging August Freeborn with the larceny of a hogshead of cheese on Sunday. Wednesday William Hamilton, of Peebles Co., brings a cross-suit against Margaret Edwards, for assault. Charlotte states that the aforesaid Margaret did, without any just cause or provocation, insult deponent, and did also menace her with bodily harm, and says that a warrant may be issued, and that the aforesaid Margaret may be held to answer. Her petition was granted, and a warrant issued.

DISCHARGED.—Lawrence Stick, who was arrested some time since on a charge of receiving stolen goods from boys at the Point, had a hearing before Morse Lowry yesterday, which resulted in his discharge.

CASE OF INFANTICIDE.—The jury empanelled by Coroner Clawson, to investigate into the facts connected with the death of the infant found on Second morning in an alley on Fourth street, assembled last night at the Mayor's Office. Dr. McCook, who had been appointed by Coroner Clawson to make a post-mortem examination of the body, testified that he had performed the duty, and had ascertained that the child was born alive. No other facts, as yet, have ascertained as to the whereabouts of the unnatural mother.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—See advertisement headed as foregoing, on second page. This is an excellent opportunity to secure a commodious and elegant dwelling, with ample grounds, in a desirable neighborhood.

MISS SUSANNAH EVANS.—This gifted young Welsh lecturer will deliver her lecture on "The Soldier's Empty Sleeve," at Rossmier Hall, Allegheny, this evening, under the auspices of the Allegheny Library Association. She merits a crowded and intelligent audience, and the Hall will doubtless be filled.

WESTERN MILITARY INSTITUTE.—This school for boys and young men is located in Miami city, just opposite Hamilton, Ohio. The discipline as its name indicates is military, but the main business is study, and every teacher knows that where the discipline is strict and effective, study can be pursued with much better success than where confusion and demoralization prevail. In the institution above named, the order, application to study, health and moral demeanor of the pupils are said to be greatly promoted by the blending of military with scholastic employments.

SHAKESPEREAN READINGS.—Dr. Henry S. Giles, of Quincy, Mass., the distinguished lecturer, having been prevented upon a sick bed, has been compelled either to forego his numerous engagements with the literary societies of the country or to send his wife as a substitute. Dr. Giles' family were dependent on him alone for support, and his illness is therefore to be much regretted. However, his wife has undertaken to fill his engagements, and wherever she has read her husband's brilliant lectures, has received warm commendation. Mrs. Giles will give a Shaksperian reading in this city, under the auspices of the Tennyson Club, on Thursday evening, at Mozart Hall, and we trust she may have a crowded audience.

AT HALF MAST.—The steamers in port yesterday had their flags at half mast in token of respect for the memory of Captain Robt. Rogers, who died yesterday morning. Mr. Rogers was often paralysis. Capt. Rogers was one of the oldest steamboat builders on the Monongahela, having, we believe, built the first steamer constructed at Brownsville, then known as Redstone. He was an ardent friend of working men, and always with pleasure gave a helping hand to young men about to embark in business on their own account. He was an honor to the community in which he resided, and a perfect gentleman of our energetic, enterprising and large hearted river men, who will sincerely mourn his death.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.—Deputy Grand Master George W. Fling and William Curtis, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, who are making official visits to the various subordinate Lodges in the State, were handsomely entertained last evening by the Curtis Hall Association. A large number of members of the Order assembled at the hall at eight o'clock, and upon the conclusion of business, adjourned to Lafayette dining rooms, where a sumptuous supper had been prepared by Mr. Schell. Several hundred persons sat down to the tables, and upon the conclusion of the entertainment adjourned, without the toasts and speeches customary upon such occasions.

DISTILLERY CONFISCATED.—Yesterday morning, in the United States District Court, on motion of District Attorney Carnahan, the distillery of William J. Bryan, of Greene county, together with twenty-five barrels of whisky, was declared confiscated to the Government, and a writ of *venditioni exponas* issued to the Marshal of the District, returnable on the 26th of February next, when the proceeds of the sale will be distributed according to law. Bryan was returned for making false and fraudulent Internal Revenue returns in the early part of December last. On December 12th a writ of munition was issued, returnable on December 26th, when it was marked "served." No answer having been made, after the usual proclamation, the above action was taken. A further penalty of two hundred dollars was imposed in the shape of a fine.

The Aquatic Championship of the World.

It will be remembered that the American aquatic champion, Mr. James Hamill, of this city, being desirous of measuring his skill and proficiency against those of the English champion, Mr. Henry Kelly, sent to the latter a challenge, some time since, to row in America, or on the other side of the great deep, reserving to himself, however, the right of choosing the course over which the match should be rowed, provided it was to take place in England. It was currently reported that Mr. Kelly had declined the challenge, and, at least, so much of it as gave to Mr. Hamill the choice of waters. But Mr. Hamill has placed in our hands the Newcastle Daily Chronicle, of the 13th instant, a leading paper of Newcastle—upon Tyne—in which it will be found that Mr. Kelly has accepted the subject, and from which it appears that Mr. Kelly, with a spirit of fairness which does him infinite credit, has generously left the readiness to accept Mr. Hamill's terms unconditionally and without reserve." The prospect of another international contest, therefore, is considerably brighter, and we have no doubt that this result will be hailed with delight by the friends of fair play in favor of the American side. The concession as to a choice of course was one of which Mr. Hamill had an undoubted right to claim. It animated by a spirit of courageous daring and chivalrous feeling, which must command the admiration of even the English champion's friends, Mr. Hamill will go to England fully prepared to meet him, and the peculiar features of any river whatever on which the match can be pulled off. Under those circumstances it would indeed seem manifestly unfair if Mr. Kelly had insisted on his rowing on the Thames over his own especial ground, and on the terms of this international match. Every sincerity, edity and current of that stream is familiar to him. He could avail himself of the set of the tide, the sheltering bank and all those advantages incident to a familiar knowledge of the stream, from which Mr. Hamill could not hope to attain during his traversing them. The Tyne river is suggested as the most fair and proper course, in place of the Thames, which has long been the contesting ground for the championship. We understand that Mr. Hamill will at once put himself in communication with Mr. Kelly, to arrange the match at an early day. It has been said that the aim of American is to "whip all creation," and as we have already dispelled the European notions held by Englishmen, of naval architect, yacht sailing, &c., we believe we shall also record a victory for the cunningest fellow, Mr. Hamill, in sculling.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—There was a perfect jam at the Opera House last evening, drawn thither by the double attraction of Miss Melville, the brilliant young actress, and Miss Carrie A. Moore, the "statistical queen." Miss Melville's performance of "Fanchon" was most beautiful, equalling in every respect the best representation of that character by Maggie Mitchell. She has, for a young actress, a wonderful dramatic talent, and exhibits a familiarity with the stage remarkable in one of her years. Should she continue to improve in her profession, instead of being content with her present proficiency, Miss Melville will take a prominent position in the front rank of American actresses. She will appear this evening as Josephine, in the "Daughter of the Regiment." Miss Carrie A. Moore, on the parlor skates, was rapturously received by the audience, and her evolutions on the slippery floor were admirable for grace and precision. She will appear to much better advantage, however, on the ice at Central Park.

THEATRE.—Another crowded and fashionable audience assembled at the theatre last night, to witness the performance of Mrs. Lander, in the character of "Charlotte Corday." In this representation of this character, Mrs. Lander seemed to have eclipsed all her former efforts, and was warmly applauded throughout. This evening Mrs. Lander will personate the Countess in "Love," a character in which she is without a rival. Her rendition of this character is one of the most pleasing, natural and withal artistic performances we have ever witnessed.

OTTILIE GENEE AT MASONIC HALL.—The reserved seats for the performance of the celebrated soubrette, Mlle. Genee, are rapidly being taken up, and the prospects are that our German fellow citizens, and admirers of the drama, generally, will give Mlle. Genee a hearty and cordial reception. The play to-night will be "The Shoemaker of Lyons," which will give Mlle. Genee full scope to display her comic talent.

ETTIE HENDERSON, after a successful professional tour through the Canadian provinces and border cities, arrived home last night.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

☞ Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and O'Hara streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.
Day Express	2:30 a m	Mail
Accom	11:40 a m	Fast Line
Phila. & Erie Mail	8:50 a m	Phila. & Erie Mail
Mail Accom	12:40 p m	Baltimore Exp's
Phila. Express	3:55 p m	Phila. Express
Fast Line	8:00 p m	Johnstown Accom
Johnstown Accom	4:15 p m	1st Mail Station
1st Mail Station	6:25 a m	1st "
2d "	10:45 a m	2d "
3d "	1:30 p m	Penn Accom. No. 1
Penn Accom. No. 1	3:00 p m	Penn " 2
Penn " 2	10:20 p m	Allegheny Accom
Allegheny Accom	7:00 p m	Mail and Emigrant

The church train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:00 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.

Departs.		Arrives.
Express	2:30 a m	Express
Mail	8:00 "	Mail
Express	11:30 p m	Express
Steub. Accomm	4:00 "	Steub. Accomm

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.
Express	2:50 a m	Express
Express	1:45 p m	Express
Express	8:40 p m	Express
Mail	7:00 a m	Mail
Express	8:40 a m	Castle & Erie
		New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9:00 a. m., 4:30 p. m., and 5:30 p. m.
		Rochester, 2:05 p. m.; New Castle, 4:30 p. m.; Economy, 10:30 p. m.; Wellsville, 3:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.
Express	2:50 a m	Express
Express	3:00 p m	Express
Mail	8:00 a m	Mail
		[Depot.
Express for Wheeling		2:30 p m
" "		8:05 p m
Mail, "		8:05 a m

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.
Mail	7:15 a m	Mail
Express	3:00 p m	Express
1st McKeesport	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport
"	8:15 p m	2d "
1st Braddock's	7:00 a m	1st Braddock's
2d "	4:10 p m	2d "

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.
Mail	6:45 a m	Mail
Express	5:10 p m	Mail
Accommodation	11:00 p m	Accommodation

Parkersburg Steamers

DEPART AS FOLLOWS:

Monday	12 A. M.	Bayard.
Wednesday	11 A. M.	Forest City.
Thursday	12 A. M.	Bayard.
Saturday	11 A. M.	Forest City.

Zanesville Semi-Weekly Line.

Tuesday	4 P. M.	Emma Graham.
Saturday	4 P. M.	Julia.

Monongahela River Packets.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

Morning	8 A. M.	Evening 5 P. M.

MCKEESPORT AND ELIZABETH.

Leaves daily	5 P. M.	James Rees

PITTSBURGH CUTLERY CO.'S

Pocket and Fruit Knives,

(Superior to the English.)

For sale at the Watch and Jewelry store of

S. M. ORR,
dec1-tlaw No. 87 Olio st., Allegheny city, Pa.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY, January 29, P. M.

Business in local stocks did not evince much improvement. There is still a good deal of inquiry for Bank Stocks, but holders keep purchasers at too great a distance. Peoples' National could be sold at about 125 or 125½. In oil shares some of the cheaper kinds are looking up. Union Lubric is wanted at about 20 cents in large lots. Ritchie is again in good condition. Her wells are in operation, and have produced since started after the late fire about twelve hundred barrels. The stock will soon be active on its own merits.

—On 'Change to-day, the meeting was lively, and looked more like business than any previous session. More persons members were read in, viz: Wm. Hasler, J. Adler & Co., J. Murphy, Meanor & Harper, and J. Glosser. There is a good representation of our stock brokers, members of the 'Change, Messrs. Bailey, Bryan, McLean, Robinson and Glosser. Mr. Volgt, the large wholesale produce dealer, was on hand with a variety of samples in neat boxes. This is one of the practical modes on 'Change, and we see no reason that it should not prove a success if it meets the wants of the Trade. To remedy this, the Secretary has under consideration a project of reducing the rates of interest to 4 per cent. on all sums left for twenty days with the Association, and issue certificates at 6% per cent., payable on demand, with a view to accommodate country banks.

PETROLEUM STOCKS

There was less activity in Petroleum affairs, but the market was decidedly firmer, especially on Rathbun, Pithole Creek and United States. The pressure to sell has been abandoned, and the feeling is a good deal better. Rathbun sold at 19½@19¾; Pithole Creek, 9 30; United States, 18 70.

PETROLEUM

Continues dull and nominal at 21½c for crude, and 56@56c for refined in bond.

DRY GOODS.

The following are the quotations from the Dry Goods Exchange: Bleached shirtings—Slater's, 35c; Sales's E B 36c; Bartlett's 36-inch, 33c. Prints—Cocheco, 30c; Amoskeag, 29c; Hamilton, 30c; Indian Head—Manufacturer, 29c. Ticking, 28c. Canton flannels—Manville, 22½c; Victory, 22c. Sailcloth—Raymond's No. 1 duck, 24c. Brown Drills—Stark H, 26c; Winthrop, 27c. Corset Jeans—Manville, 18c; Slater's, 18c. Denims—Amoskeag, A, 55c; doc D, 52½c. Ticks—Methuen A, 58c; Hampden C, 45c. Stripes—Hamilton, 45c; Uniforms—Hamilton Denims—Amoskeag 55c; Haymaker, 47½c. Spool Cotton—Clark's No. 8 Spool, 16 cents; Coates', 16. Wicks—Manufacturer, 2½c per gross.

The following dispatches were received at the Dry Goods exchange to-day:

CHICAGO—Cotton mules; prints, bleached goods and sheetings weak and irregular.

NEW YORK—Cotton quiet and steady.

BOSTON—No change to report; goods selling fairly for the season.

CINCINNATI—Nothing unusual to report; business remains quiet.

LOUISVILLE—Business dull; standard prints 22@24c; sheetings 30@32c.

PROVIDENCE—Prints a little off; 64 square 17½@18c; delaine dull.

The *Commercial's* money article contains the following: Stocks continue weak. The market is strongly bearish, and sellers' option will put out very largely. The side operating for a fall make the best of the prevailing weakness, and hammer the market with great persistence. The market is probably at present more largely oversold for the time than ever past. At the the first board, a canard was used very successfully for depressing prices. It was announced that several shareholders of the state bank were returning their shares for redemption and sale. The result was a decline of 3% per cent. at the first board, a subsequent recovery of ½ per cent. The effort is a pure gambling one, with the fall of 3 per cent. on the several roads is chiefly fictitious. Governments are very dull and weak, pending the uncertainty of the action of the Ways and Means Committee. The report of the Committee is not expected, that the Committee will not report, but that it will report a bill to fund the floating debt. Mr. McCulloch's bill will be considerably modified. This information is private here, but is generally known, and helps to strengthen the Government Stocks. Money is in fair demand on call at 6@7 per cent. Sterling is dull and nominal. Gold is quiet and steady.

GRAIN—We have nothing new to notice either as regards prices or demand. Corn—Sales of 50 bags on a 75c; sales of 1 car load at depot at 72c. Oats—In moderate demand; sales of 1 car at depot at 38c; sales in lots from store, 39@40c. Barley and Rye were inactive; prices nominal. Wheat—Good red commands $2 00 readily at the elevator.

WHITE BEANS—Sales of 70 bbls choice white at $2 50.

HOMINY—Moderate demand; sales of 16 barrels at $4 50.

HOGS—Sales of 12 dressed at 10c@11c as per quality.

BUTTER MEAT—Small sales of shoulders, new, made at 10½@11c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, January 30, 1866.

Business was not very active, but there was a large inquiry for certain descriptions of merchandise. Dealers were feeling, to find where the best contracts could be made. A number of new names were added to the well attended. New members are daily added to the list. Those having the institution in charge are using their best endeavors to make it a general success. The dispatches received give great satisfaction. Lot those merchants who have not yet joined, at once register their names for membership. A number of parcels of merchandise were offered. The Allegheny river remains closed. The Monongahela and Ohio rivers are in fair navigable order. Most of the ice has disappeared. The Bayard left for Parkersburg on time, with a good trip. The Wauanita did not succeed in leaving yesterday, but will take her departure to-day for Cincinnati. The new packet Rubicon is announced for New Orleans on Saturday. The packet Solona has still have dispatch for St. Louis. The new steamer Glasgow is receiving, and will leave for Louisville on Thursday. The Leonora No. 2 is advertised for Nashville on Saturday. The steamers Kit Putnam, Silver Cloud and Lorena have not yet decided for which port they will load. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

ASHES—The market ruled firm at the late advance. We note further sales of Soda Ash, common, 10 tons 4½c; 10 tons 5c credit, 3 mos. Pearl Ash, 5 tons 7½c; supply of ashes on hand is not large.

APPLES—Have been in fair demand, but been materially reduced. There was a fair inquiry for the better description, and sales of 200 bbls were reported at $3 75@4 00 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—The market was steady but not very active, dealers confine their purchases to lots sufficient to supply their immediate wants. Common at $14 00; cultivated, $9 50 bbl.

BACON—There is a continued good trade demand for the whole article. The sales, although not large, are numerous. The market contains a fair supply. Shoulders—Sales of 1,000 lbs loose at 10½@10½c. Sides—1000 lbs ribbed at 13½c. Sugar Cured Hams—6,000 lbs of sugar cured at 17½c.

SALT—The market appears to be overstocked at the present time. We note sales of 500 bbls at $2 60 per bbl, first hand.

BUTTER BEEF—Was in moderate demand with sales at 24c for Sugar Cured. The stock is increasing.

POTATOES—We are among the articles that found ready purchasers, no particular effort to sell or notice was offered. Sales 310 bushels peach blows at $1 15@1 15 per bushel. Sales of 1,000 bbls at $3 per bbl.

BUTTER—Remains dull. The supply exceeds the demand, hence we have to note a further decline of 2c per pound. Fine dairy, 40c.

CHEESE—Is dull and nominal at 21c for cheese. Sales 60 boxes Goshen at 22@23c, and 35 do Hamden at 22c. Sonthing Cheese Association Cheese.

FLOUR—Was dull, with more sellers than buyers at the following prices, viz: Seconds, $11 50; extra, $12; $12 50; screenings, $11 50.

LARD—Sales of 16 packages country at 17c; city leaf is held at 18@18½c.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was not very active. Sales of 10 bbls apples at 7½@10c. Peaches sold at various prices according to quality.

WOOL—Was very dull and inactive. Sales of 15 bbls city received at 62 25 per gallon.

HONEY—Sales of 250 bbls at 24@27 25.

GRAIN—We have nothing new to notice either as regards prices or demand. Corn—Sales of 50 bags on a 75c; sales of 1 car load at depot at 72c. Oats—In moderate demand; sales of 1 car at depot at 38c; sales in lots from store, 39@40c. Barley and Rye were inactive; prices nominal. Wheat—Good red commands $2 00 readily at the elevator.

WHITE BEANS—Sales of 70 bbls choice white at $2 50.

HOMINY—Moderate demand; sales of 16 barrels at $4 50.

HOGS—Sales of 12 dressed at 10c@11c as per quality.

BUTTER MEAT—Small sales of shoulders, new, made at 10½@11c.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, January 30, 1866.

Business was not very active, but there was a large inquiry for certain descriptions of merchandise. Dealers were feeling, to find where the best contracts could be made. A number of new names were added to the well attended. New members are daily added to the list. Those having the institution in charge are using their best endeavors to make it a general success. The dispatches received give great satisfaction. Lot those merchants who have not yet joined, at once register their names for membership. A number of parcels of merchandise were offered. The Allegheny river remains closed. The Monongahela and Ohio rivers are in fair navigable order. Most of the ice has disappeared. The Bayard left for Parkersburg on time, with a good trip. The Wauanita did not succeed in leaving yesterday, but will take her departure to-day for Cincinnati. The new packet Rubicon is announced for New Orleans on Saturday. The packet Solona has still have dispatch for St. Louis. The new steamer Glasgow is receiving, and will leave for Louisville on Thursday. The Leonora No. 2 is advertised for Nashville on Saturday. The steamers Kit Putnam, Silver Cloud and Lorena have not yet decided for which port they will load. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

ASHES—The market ruled firm at the late advance. We note further sales of Soda Ash, common, 10 tons 4½c; 10 tons 5c credit, 3 mos. Pearl Ash, 5 tons 7½c; supply of ashes on hand is not large.

APPLES—Have been in fair demand, but been materially reduced. There was a fair inquiry for the better description, and sales of 200 bbls were reported at $3 75@4 00 per bbl, first hand.

CRANBERRIES—The market was steady but not very active, dealers confine their purchases to lots sufficient to supply their immediate wants. Common at $14 00; cultivated, $9 50 bbl.

BACON—There is a continued good trade demand for the whole article. The sales, although not large, are numerous. The market contains a fair supply. Shoulders—Sales of 1,000 lbs loose at 10½@10½c. Sides—1000 lbs ribbed at 13½c. Sugar Cured Hams—6,000 lbs of sugar cured at 17½c.

SALT—The market appears to be overstocked at the present time. We note sales of 500 bbls at $2 60 per bbl, first hand.

BUTTER BEEF—Was in moderate demand with sales at 24c for Sugar Cured. The stock is increasing.

POTATOES—We are among the articles that found ready purchasers, no particular effort to sell or notice was offered. Sales 310 bushels peach blows at $1 15@1 15 per bushel. Sales of 1,000 bbls at $3 per bbl.

BUTTER—Remains dull. The supply exceeds the demand, hence we have to note a further decline of 2c per pound. Fine dairy, 40c.

CHEESE—Is dull and nominal at 21c for cheese. Sales 60 boxes Goshen at 22@23c, and 35 do Hamden at 22c. Sonthing Cheese Association Cheese.

FLOUR—Was dull, with more sellers than buyers at the following prices, viz: Seconds, $11 50; extra, $12; $12 50; screenings, $11 50.

LARD—Sales of 16 packages country at 17c; city leaf is held at 18@18½c.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was not very active. Sales of 10 bbls apples at 7½@10c. Peaches sold at various prices according to quality.

WOOL—Was very dull and inactive. Sales of 15 bbls city received at 62 25 per gallon.

HONEY—Sales of 250 bbls at 24@27 25.

GRAIN—We have nothing new to notice either as regards prices or demand. Corn—Sales of 50 bags on a 75c; sales of 1 car load at depot at 72c. Oats—In moderate demand; sales of 1 car at depot at 38c; sales in lots from store, 39@40c. Barley and Rye were inactive; prices nominal. Wheat—Good red commands $2 00 readily at the elevator.

WHITE BEANS—Sales of 70 bbls choice white at $2 50.

HOMINY—Moderate demand; sales of 16 barrels at $4 50.

HOGS—Sales of 12 dressed at 10c@11c as per quality.

BUTTER MEAT—Small sales of shoulders, new, made at 10½@11c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, January 30, 1866.

The Oil market yesterday was not very active. Dealers manifest no disposition to operate to any extent. The sales were in a small way. Prices remain firm and unchanged, the principal negotiations going on being in parcels for future delivery. The stock on this market is pretty well exhausted. Crude Oil ranged as follows for ordinary qualities: 20@20c without packages, and 25@25½c packages included; some parcels extra clear and extra crude, a little higher. Refined Oil for immediate delivery is dull and nominal. The month will be delivered on the opening of navigation. Refined Oil was without any special movement. The only transactions of any moment were for Philadelphia delivery; prices were unchanged. There was dull, and prices unchanged. Benzole—No sales were reported for some time.

CRUDE OIL—We have but few sales to record; buyers exhibited no particular anxiety to operate. Sales 50 bbls extra heavy oil at 22c, including barrels; sales 225 bbls Oil City oil, on the wharf, 23c, including bbls; sales 500 bbls in the packages returned.

REFINED OIL—Free oil was not much inquired for; small lots were disposed of at 56@56½c ₰ gallon; sales 500 bbls bonded, Philadelphia delivery, 50½c; sales 500 bbls bonded, Philadelphia delivery, April, 50½@51c. This would seem to fix the rates nominally for that month.

TAR—Was more inquired for. Sales 100 bbls at $4 75 ₰ bbl.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Forsyth, Bros & Co., 290 barrels of refined oil for Philadelphia.

Lucerne Oil Company, 169 barrels refined oil for Philadelphia.

Globe Oil Company, 113 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

P. B. Logan, 102 barrels tar for New York.

W. McKeown & Bro., 51 barrels refined for Harrisburg.

North American Oil Co., 125 barrels benzole for Boston.

North American Oil Co., 61 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH.

Lockhart & Frew, 12 barrels refined.

Oil Receipts per M. S. W. Navigation Co.

Wm M McElroy, 23 bbls Greene county crude oil: Shriver & Lasear, 15 do.

Petroleum Exports.

The following is the quantity exported from following ports, January 1 to January 27:

From	1866.	1865
From Boston	galls. 94,124	96,130
Philadelphia	1,388,026	17,719
Baltimore	2,575,000	14,345
Total	2,122,183	88,552
Total Export from the U. S	4,396,716	803,356
Same time 1865	803,356	2,005,763
Same time 1863		2,005,763

Boston Shoe and Leather Market.

January 27.—The first and those next in order are signalized by the presence of a goodly number of Western dealers, who will doubtless become buyers when they shall make up their minds that the right time has arrived for them to take hold. Thus far, however, the movement in this way has been very limited, and confined to small lots wanted for present use. The protracted delay in getting this season's stock of the chaffering, which is in excess of the usual preliminary to actual business, has revealed a remarkable diversity of views between buyers and sellers.

The former insist that prices are too high for the Western market, and that if they should take stocks upon the manufacturer's basis, consumers would not take the goods off their hands at a profit. It is also said is alleged that the agricultural masses of that section feel very poor, and indisposed to indulge in liberal expenditure this season: that, with corn selling from last harvest at 50 per bushel, which would be a hundred bushels of that grain to buy a Western farmer a substantial pair of boots. However, they are now coming in motion and maintain a reciprocal exchange of commodities, and the manufacturers should decline in the same ratio